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Effect of Planting Times and Methods of Rice (Oryza Sativa) on the Growth Period

Ergashev Mukhammadjon Arabboevich
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Senior Researcher, Scientific Research Institute of Rice

Mamakhanov Azizkhan Akhramkhanovich
Doctoral student, Cereal Leguminous Crops Scientific Research Institute

Abstract: The article provides information on the effect of rice on the growth cycles of the plant when planted at different times in the cultivation of rice as a secondary crop in different ways. Taking into account the soil and climatic conditions and biological characteristics of varieties in the country, the improvement of agro-techniques for quality cultivation of rice varieties, increasing rice yields, introduction of advanced technologies in the world, efficient use of each hectare is an urgent issue.

INTRODUCTION

In Asian countries, rice planting period is May-June, but in African countries, due to double cropping, it is even September-October. That's why it has been emphasized and proven that it is important to get a high and quality grain and seed harvest from rice.

At the same time, from the long-term practical observations of Z.N.Djumanov and others, it was found out that the changes in the planting period had an effect on the vegetation period of the plant and grain yield. As the planting period moved towards autumn, the ripening period was correspondingly shortened, and the yield decreased.

As the planting period moved towards autumn, the ripening period was correspondingly shortened, and the yield decreased. They informed that if the planting period is determined correctly, the growth of the plant will be moderate, and the yield will be the highest.

A lot of scientific research is being carried out in order to develop agrotechnologies of rice varieties suitable for the soil and climate conditions of our country.Planting time and planting methods play an important role in growing a rich crop of rice. It is necessary to plant rice in the most favorable periods, because it depends on the weather conditions of the regions where rice is grown, the time of watering the rice plants, and the growing period of the varieties to be planted.

If rice is sown in early periods, the plants will be productive and a plentiful harvest will be obtained, the harvest will be early and less susceptible to fungal diseases.In the soil-climatic conditions of Namangan region, in the cultivation of repeated rice after winter wheat, the effect of planting medium-season varieties of rice, egate method and traditional planting methods and periods on the growth and development of rice, grain quality, and the development of the scientific and practical basis of ecologically safe harvest are facing the scientists of today. is one of the important tasks.

In order to fulfill these tasks, we conducted experiments in the field of elite farm "Uychi", Uychi district, Namangan region. This farm is located in the north-eastern part of Namangan region, 21 km from the center of Namangan region. The terrain of the place is flat and the water is warm.

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The purpose of the study

In Namangan region, the goal was to develop "Optimum terms of cultivation of rice as a repeated crop by seedling method" in the areas freed from autumn grain crops, and the following tasks were set to achieve this goal.

According to the results of the agrochemical analysis of the experimental field, the amount of humus in the plow layer is high 1.92%, the amount of nitrogen is medium 22.31 kg/kg, the amount of phosphorus is high 59.2 mg/kg and the amount of potassium is medium 158 mg/kg.

During the preparation of the land for repeated cropping, the fields were cleared from the remains of autumn grain crops, plowed to a depth of 20-25 cm and 10-15 m areas were separated, and these areas were watered and leveled with a trowel, then the water level was reduced to 5-7 cm, and both types of rice were planted. "Iskandar" and "Sadaf" promising varieties of mid-ripening, high-yielding, popular in terms of quality and taste were planted in three varieties, i.e., seedling, simple, and planting methods, in three varieties, i.e., on June 10, 15, and 20.

When the rice seeds were sown, the plowed field was plowed to a depth of 20-25 cm with the help of a special tractor trailer, a 60 cm hedge was removed, the seeds collected by hand were sown on the hedge, and then irrigation works and the transition of the plant to the growth periods were monitored.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In our experiment, the effect of planting periods and methods on the growth periods of rice was studied using 3 varieties of rice varieties "Iskandar" and promising "Sadaf" during 3 varieties of planting periods.

Table-1. Effects of planting dates and methods on rice growth cycles, date 2022

№	Planting methods	Planting dates	Rice growth periods, days						
			sprouting	Lawn mowing	Tumble	Tubing	Fertilization	Flowering	Ripe
"Iskander" variety									
1	simple	10.VI	20.VI	26.VI	30.VI	18.VIII	31.VIII	11.IX	30.IX
2		15.VI	26.VI	02.VII	08.VII	23.VIII	01.IX	13.IX	11.X
3		20.VI	30.VI	07.VII	14.VII	06.IX	13.IX	21.IX	19.X
4	seedling	10.VI		22.VI	27.VI	02.VIII	13.VIII	20.VIII	27.VIII
5		15.VI		26.VI	01.VII	07.VIII	17.VIII	25.VIII	02.IX
6		20.VI		03.VII	08.VII	13.VIII	21.VIII	30.VIII	06.IX
7	by the way	10.VI	19.VI	24.VI	01.VII	17.VIII	30.VIII	10.IX	29.IX
8		15.VI	26.VI	03.VII	07.VII	24.VIII	02.IX	14.IX	10.X
9		20.VI	01.VII	08.VII	13.VII	06.IX	16.IX	22.IX	20.X
"Sadaf" promising variety									
1	simple	10.VI	21.VI	27.VI	01.VII	19.VIII	31.VIII	12.IX	29.IX
2		15.VI	27.VI	02.VII	08.VII	25.VIII	03.IX	15.IX	12.X
3		20.VI	30.VI	09.VII	13.VII	06.IX	12.IX	21.IX	21.X
4	seedling	10.VI		21.VI	26.VI	03.VIII	12.VIII	19.VIII	26.VIII
5		15.VI		25.VI	30.VI	07.VIII	17.VIII	26.VIII	03.IX
6		20.VI		05.VII	09.VII	14.VIII	20.VIII	31.VIII	06.IX
7	by the way	10.VI	20.VI	25.VI	02.VII	18.VIII	30.VIII	10.IX	27.IX
8		15.VI	26.VI	01.VII	09.VII	23.VIII	04.IX	12.IX	09.X
9		20.VI	02.VII	08.VII	14.VII	05.IX	14.IX	20.IX	18.X

The seeds of "Iskandar" and promising "Sadaf" varieties of rice, which were sown in 3 different periods by the method of normal and direct sowing, germinated in 10-11 days.

The flowering period started 3-4 days earlier in comparison with the seeds sown during the June 15-20 sowing period, while the flowering period began 6-7 days earlier in the seedlings planted in the 3-harvest periods by the seedling method compared to the seeds sown in the 3-harvest

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periods by the method of normal and intercropping.

In the promising "Sadaf" variety, the seeds sown in the normal method in 3 different periods bloomed 93 days after sowing, and the ripening period began in 117 days. The seeds are sown by the method of sowing in 3 different periods

Flowering in 91 days and ripening in 115 days. In the method of planting seedlings Seeds sown in 3 different periods bloom 71 days after sowing. The ripening period began in 79 da.

In the "Iskandar" variety, the seeds sown in the usual way in 3 different periods bloomed 92 days after sowing, and the ripening period began in 117 days. The seeds sown in the method of sowing in 3 different periods bloomed in 92 days and ripened in 116 days. The seeds sown in 3 different periods by seedling planting method bloom 71 days after sowing. The ripening period began in 79 days.

If we compare the method of sowing and regular sowing, we can see that the period of flowering, flowering and ripening of the sown seeds starts 2-3 days earlier than the sowing met.

Also, compared to the seeds of "Iskandar" and promising "Sadaf" varieties, which were sown in 3 seed periods by the method of simple and direct planting, the seeds sown in the seedling method in 3 seed periods bloomed 20 days earlier and ripened 38 days earlier from the day of sowing.

In the course of the research, it was observed that planting methods and periods for "Iskandar" and promising "Sadaf" varieties are of great importance in terms of germination, budding, flowering, and ripening of rice.

Conclusion

From the conducted experience, it can be said that in the conditions of the Namangan region, it was observed that the methods and periods of planting rice in "Iskandar" and promising "Sadaf" varieties as a repeated crop in the conditions of Namangan region, planting and planting rice in the periods of germination, flowering, flowering, and ripening are of great importance. this makes it possible to dry the second grain crop in accordance with weather conditions before the onset of precipitation, and most importantly, to use natural resources sparingly, that is, to save water.

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